



BRITISH DISASTER DESCRIBED

By Correspondents of London Papers.
Graphic Descriptions of
Bloody Scenes.

FIGHT AT NICHOLSON'S NEK

Originated in Stampede of Artillery
Mules, and Ended in
Surrender.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—Letters from British officers and soldiers fighting in the Transvaal and lengthy descriptions from war correspondents that filter into print through the mails, teem with thrilling and pathetic incidents. Writing to his mother, a young officer of the Manchester, wounded in one of the first engagements, relates that while he lay at night on the hill-side, expecting to die, bleeding from a bad wound in his thigh and shivering with cold, there tumbled over him a "Tommy of my company named Rogers." This Tommy quickly whipped off his own overcoat, placing it around the boy officer, and lying down put his arms around him and for the rest of that long, cold night, kept him beautifully warm.

The Times' correspondent gives a graphic account and explanation of the British disaster at Nicholson's Nek, where Carleton's column, consisting of six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, four and a half companies of the Gloucestershire regiment, and number ten mountain battery surrendered.

"Two hours before daybreak," says this correspondent, "while the column was in encamped country either a shot was fired or a boulder rolled into the battery. The mules stampeded and easily broke away from their half-asleep drivers. They came back upon the Gloucestershire regiment, the advance party of whom fired into the mass, believing in the darkness that it was an attack. This added to the chaos; the ranks were broken by the frenzied animals and they dashed through the ranks of the rear guard, carrying the first and second reserve ammunition animals with them. It became a hopeless panic. The animals, wild with the shouting and the turmoil, tore down the Nullah into the darkness and the last that was heard of them was the sound of ammunition boxes and paniers as they were splintered against the boulders. The hubbub of these few minutes was sufficient to have alarmed the enemy. By a strenuous effort the officers succeeded in getting the men again under control, and when daylight came they seized the first position which presented itself, and which was about two miles short of the original goal. They were forced to take advantage of the first kopje, as Boer scouts were all around them and the day was ushered in with desultory firing. It was a sorry position which they had chosen, and the men were in a sorry plight. All their reserve ammunition was gone, and though they had saved pieces of the screw guns, they were not able with these pieces to patch up a single mounting.

"From earliest daybreak Boer scouts were reconnoitering, and about 8 o'clock mounted Boers could be seen galloping in small groups to the cover of the hill on the west. Later, strong parties of mounted men took positions on the far side of the two hills commanding the kopje from the west. About 9 o'clock these two parties had crowned the hills and opened a heavy fire at short range right down upon the plateau. Our men made a plucky attempt to return this fire, but it was impossible. They were under a cross fire from two directions, flank and rear. The two companies of Gloucestershires holding the self-contained ridges, were driven from their shelter, and as they crossed the open on the low plateau were terribly mauled, the men falling in groups. The Boers on the west had not declared themselves, but about 200 marksmen climbed to the position which the two companies of the Gloucestershires had just vacated. These men absolutely raked the plateau, and it was then that the men were ordered to take cover on the steep reverse of the kopje. As soon as the enemy realized this move, the men on the western hill teemed on to the summit and opened fire upon our men as they lay on the slope. They were absolutely hemmed in, and what had commenced as a skirmish seemed about to become a butchery. The grim order was passed around 'O' faugh a ballags, fix your bayonets and die like men.'"

"There was the clatter of steel, the moment of suspense, and then the 'cease fire' sounded. Again and again it sounded, but the Irish fusiliers were loath to accept the call and continued firing for many minutes. Then it was unconditional surrender, and the men laid down their arms."

The correspondent at Ladysmith, of the same paper, describing the battle-field of Blaudslagte, realistically details the horrors of war. He writes:

"The battlefield, as it stood on the Sunday, conveyed sufficient proof of the severity of the fire. The wounded had been removed by daylight, but the burial parties had not arrived to perform the last duties to the dead. The men lay there as they had fallen, a sad, pathetic tribute to the courage of the British soldier. We followed this tragic trail—Highlanders, Manchester and mounted volunteers lay indiscriminately grouped. Then solitary figures un-

der the stones showed how little the cover had availed them. There were places where wire fences had impeded the advance. Here the carnage had been great, and one brave fellow, stooped in death, cut off as he strove to wrench a post from its foundations. On the sky line of the tableland the dead lay thickest, this being the main spot where the attack had been checked, but the white flag was already there, and strings of coolies were digging the trenches which so often is the last resting place.

"We rode back to the Boer position—the little kopje upon which Schiel and his twenty-three men had made their last stand. The bodies of the fifteen that had fallen of this little band, were grouped as death had taken them."

Renet Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's war correspondent, supplies a full account of the annihilation of the armored train contingent at Chieveley, when Winston Churchill was captured. The train, it appears, with the exception of the engine, tender and two trucks, was badly wrecked by the removal of the engine, and the seventy-two men of the Dublin Fusiliers and the ninety-five men of the Durban light infantry, to say nothing of five blue jackets from the Tatar, were thrown out. Captain Maidane, of the Gordon Highlanders, who commanded the party, rallied his bruised and shaken men, and amid a hail of bullets from the Boers, began to clear the line, while others were pouring deadly volleys into the almost unseen Boers, hidden behind the rocks about 1,000 yards off. The blue jackets, bravely commanded by their petty officer—who was the incarnation of coolness—got their seven pounder into action.

The Daily Graphic's correspondent, describing a visit to the bulk of the Penelope, at Semers Bay, where the Boer prisoners are confined, undertaken in the company of Col. Stowe, the United States consul general, writes:

"The majority of the prisoners are slack, contented and indifferent. They told me they thought the war would be a picnic; that they would rush into Natal before the imperial troops arrived, that England would be involved in foreign complications, and that they would be able to dictate terms from Pietermaritzburg and Durban. They thought to view the Cape peninsula as conquerors, not from a prison ship. Col. Schiel steps with difficulty. His wound in the thigh is nearly healed, but he still requires the use of a stick."

LADYSMITH

Well Supplied and Can Hold Out.
Troops in Good Spirits.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that news has arrived from General White to the effect that Ladysmith is well supplied with food and ammunition and can hold out much longer than has been estimated. The troops are described as in good spirits and anxious to fight."

GENERAL WOOD

Formally Enters Upon His Duties as
Governor General of Cuba—Resigns
Brooke's Advisory Cabinet—Resigns
and the Action Meets Public
Approval—General Brooke's
Proclamation Criticized—General Wood
Received With Favor.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Major General Leonard Wood, formally took charge of the governor general's office at 9 o'clock this morning. His first act was to accept the resignation of the members of the advisory cabinet of General Brooke. These officials, after considering the question over night, had decided to insist upon retiring. Their decision meets with public approval. Almost without exception they had rendered themselves particularly obnoxious to a majority of the Cubans. One prominent Cuban general said to-day:

"The only chance General Brooke's secretaries have, if they wish to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of their countrymen, is to resign and thus, for a time, bring forgetfulness."

The same general, discussing General Brooke's farewell proclamation, said:

"The proclamation was ill-advised. Cuba is bound, in the course of time, with food and without war, to arrive at a state of comparative comfort. No man has a right to regard himself as the sole cause of such improvements. As a matter of fact, under General Brooke's administration, the military officers frequently over-rode the civil, and there is less civil government now than before. As for the courts, they are the same corrupt organizations, and are virtually unchanged in any important particular. All this, in my opinion, most Cubans will attribute to the bad advice given General Brooke by his secretaries."

The Lucha contrasting General Brooke's withdrawal with General Wood's advent, says:

"General Brooke's proclamation, was unfortunate, as it contained errors. General Wood, although promising nothing, speaks volumes by his quiet, democratic manner of taking charge of affairs. He has captivated every one."

There have been no fresh developments in connection with the arrests of the custom house appraisers yesterday. The whole matter is being thoroughly investigated.

Address to Kentucky Democracy.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 21.—The address of the Democracy of the state, endorsing the contest instituted by Goebel and other candidates of the defeated Democratic ticket, and giving the reasons therefor, was issued to-night. It is signed by former Senator Blackburn, chairman of the state campaign committee, Chairman Young, of the state central and executive committee, and all of the members of those committees.

FAMOUS GOLD PLANK CONTROVERSY

The Plank Was Subject of Discussion, and Was Drawn by
H. C. Payne.

APPROVED BY MR. MCKINLEY

Before It Was Presented to the Convention—Hanna and Others
Took Active Part.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Foraker published some time ago a long article concerning the origin and adoption of the "gold plank" at the Republican national convention of 1886, in which he maintained that the plank was prepared by the committee on resolutions, of which he was chairman, after much discussion and out of divers materials. H. H. Kohlsaat, editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, published an article in reply, in which he claimed the "gold plank" was framed by the friends of Governor McKinley at a conference held in Mr. Hanna's room at the Southern hotel, four days before the meeting of the convention, and therefore long before Mr. Foraker was elected either a member or chairman of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Kohlsaat claimed, furthermore, that there were present at this conference, Mr. Hanna, Henry C. Payne, Senator Proctor, Myron T. Herrick, ex-Governor Merriam, M. E. Stone and himself, and that the gold plank prepared by them was submitted to various Republican leaders, by which it was adopted, with minor changes of phraseology, and presented to the convention.

The following statements by Messrs. Hanna, Payne, Merriam and Proctor furnish an important contribution to the history of the gold plank:

"The original draft of the so-called 'gold plank' was taken to St. Louis by Mr. Hanna. It was the subject of earnest consideration at the hands of Mr. Hanna, Myron T. Herrick and myself, who were in St. Louis some ten days before the meeting of the convention and closely associated in guarding the interests of Governor McKinley. After many informal discussions, the plank was entrusted to me for the purpose of drafting a substitute for the original, and several substitutes were so drawn and discussed. Soon Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, and Senator Proctor, of Vermont, joined this informal committee of Governor McKinley's friends, who were endeavoring to phrase this particular feature of the coming platform. Many changes were made in phraseology, and probably a dozen different forms were discussed at the various meetings, until at the meeting on Friday morning I submitted the text of the gold plank which was substantially the one finally adopted by the convention. At that meeting Mr. Kohlsaat, who had arrived in St. Louis that morning, was present, and was strenuously insisting upon a plain, unequivocal declaration for the gold standard, and his insistence did much to end any division of sentiment which might have previously obtained among the friends of Governor McKinley as to the wisdom of the course."

"A copy of the resolution as thus agreed upon was shown on Friday to Hon. Joseph H. Munley, of Maine, and Governor W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, who were at the convention in the interest of Speaker Reed, and it was also submitted to Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Senator Platt, of New York, who all gave to it their unqualified approval.

"The resolution, as agreed upon, was given to Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who telegraphed it in full to Canaan for the approval of Governor McKinley, which was soon obtained, and then a copy was given to Governor Merriam, who had been selected as a member of the committee on resolutions, and he was authorized to say to that committee that the resolution as presented by him had been drawn by immediate and responsible friends of Governor McKinley and approved by him, and to ask that it be adopted by the committee."

(Signed) "HENRY C. PAYNE."

"I have carefully read the foregoing account of the origin of the gold plank adopted by the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1886, and I find it correct. In addition to the facts brought out in it, I wish to add that other Republicans were earnest and influential in their advocacy of a gold declaration, among them Robert W. Patterson, the Illinois member of the committee on resolutions."

(Signed) "M. A. HANNA."

"The foregoing statement accords with my recollection of the facts. The copy of the resolution referred to was given to me and I submitted it to the committee on resolutions. Previously I showed a copy of the plank to Senator Foraker, Senator Platt, of New York, and Senator Lodge, and conferred with them about it."

(Signed) "W. R. MERRIAM."

making a President than the platform for him to stand on. He, however, expressed himself as ready to agree to anything we formulated, and did agree to it at the close of our work. Mr. Kohlsaat had just arrived in town, and was very active and earnest for the gold standard, and his forceful insistence came at an opportune moment for settling the matter in the right way. I was surprised to find some of the western men so strong for gold. Of course, substantially, all eastern Republicans would favor it, but the credit of leading in the matter belongs to the western men I have named. It was known that Senator Foraker was to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the plank was shown to him and met his full approval. It was submitted to President McKinley by wire, and received his approval. It was also shown to the different delegations, but especially to those delegates who were to be appointed on the committee on resolutions, and it was known very soon that it would meet with the approval of a good majority of the committee."

(Signed) "REDFIELD PROCTOR."

SENATOR HANNA TALKS.

On the Quay Case, the Coming National Convention, and Says He Will Hold the Chairmanship of the Committee Until His Term Expires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 21.—United States Senator M. A. Hanna was in the city to-day, on his way from Washington to Cleveland. The senator seems to be enjoying the best of health, although still slightly lame.

"It would be highly improper for me to discuss the matter at this time," said Senator Hanna, when asked what he had to say about the Quay case.

"My position is like that of a man on the jury. All the arguments pro and con will have to be presented before the senate and we will have to reserve our verdict until all the evidence is brought out in proper form."

"It is reported that Senator Quay and his friends used their influence to delay the senate committee in making its report. What is your opinion on the subject?"

"There is no truth in it. The committee could not report until some time in January, even if the members were so disposed. All such matters have to take their proper course and there is no necessity for haste. The hearing has been held, but the committee must have time for due consideration of the arguments that were presented. Some one probably started that report because they had nothing else to talk about."

"What grounds are there for the report that you tried to influence the administration against Quay?"

"None at all. That story was also manufactured out of the whole cloth, and I think I denied it some time ago."

"What is the feeling among westerners concerning the selection of Philadelphia as the place for holding the next national Republican convention?"

"I think all are pretty well satisfied now. It was a lively contest between Chicago and Philadelphia, and the latter won out by only one vote. The meeting of the national committee was a pleasant one and the rivalry between the eastern and western members was good-natured throughout."

"Have you any intention of retiring from the chairmanship of the national committee?"

"Not until my term expires."

"There has been some gossip about naming Quay as your successor. What have you heard about that?"

"Nothing at all. It is an unwritten law with the committee that no chairman shall serve two terms in succession, and of course some one will be selected to succeed me, but who will be named I cannot say. It is a matter for the committee to decide when it meets in June. I have heard no names mentioned thus far."

GLASSWARE TRUST

Expanding and Filling Big Mortgages.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 21.—The glassware trust, known as the National Glass Company, is sending out a circular containing information that has been of a confidential nature until now. It is signed by H. C. Fry, the president, who says the trust has secured control of 87 per cent of the factories, but that it has been necessary to bond the property for \$2,000,000 to care for visible expenses. The trust has filed mortgages to that amount in every state in the country in which it has a foothold.

The president says that the bonds will give a working capital of \$500,000, besides taking care of the mortgages. The value of the pieces of property in the trust is given at \$3,416,921, exclusive of raw material and finished stocks, valued at \$602,500, trust capital, \$1,000,000; gross business last year, \$4,355,000; net profit, \$407,222. It is stated in the circular that the profits may be doubled this year by reason of the combination and labor saving devices.

BRITISH WEST INDIAN FORCE

To be Increased From One to Twenty-four Regiments.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 21.—Owing to the growing seriousness of the South African war prospects, and particularly the probable withdrawal of the imperial garrisons from the colonies, coincident with the unprecedented drafting of French troops to the West Indies, a proposal is afloat to augment the British West Indian militia forces to the fullest possible strength, if necessary under special conscription. It is proposed to increase Jamaica's force from one regiment of 800 men to possibly twenty-four regiments, as in 1836, the exigencies of the present situation being regarded as of an exceptionally grave and menacing character.

(Signed) "W. R. MERRIAM."

"I was consulted about the financial plank of the St. Louis platform by Mr. Payne and others five or six days previous to the meeting of the convention. I remember the conference which took place Friday morning in one of Mr. Hanna's rooms at the Southern hotel. There were present Messrs. Payne, Merriam, Herrick, Kohlsaat, Stone and myself. Mr. Hanna was in and out occasionally, but gave the matter little attention, as he was more interested in

FREE DELIVERY ESTABLISHED AT MOUNDSVILLE.

Four Letter Carriers and One Substitute Selected for the Duty.

SENATOR SCOTT IMPROVING.

Public Deposits in National Exchange Bank Increased to \$100,000—Postal Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Selection was made to-day at the post-office department of four letter carriers, and a substitute carrier, who will go into service January 1, next, in Moundsville, upon the introduction there of the free delivery system. The names of the four carriers are: Weston A. Grandstaff, Frank W. Fotts, William T. White, and Frank Hubbs. Harry B. Thatcher was selected as substitute carrier.

The choice was made by the department upon the recommendation of the superintendent of free delivery service. The carriers were selected according to the average each made in the examination held at Moundsville, about a month ago, their relative standing being indicated by the order in which the names appear in the foregoing.

Of the twenty-seven applicants who appeared before the board, but seven successfully passed the examination.

SENATOR SCOTT

Underwent a Painful Operation, and is Reported to be Improving.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—The operation to which Senator Scott was subjected Tuesday, in the Homeopathic hospital in this city, was an exceedingly painful one, and weakened him greatly. The report to-day is, however, that he is recovering from the effects and his condition generally is improving. He will be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks. No one is permitted to see him, in order that he may be kept perfectly quiet.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Of This City Made a Depository to Amount of \$150,000.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Representative Dovenor to-day called upon the secretary of the treasury in company with Mr. J. N. Vance, president of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, and succeeded in having the national deposits in that bank increased by \$100,000. About a year ago Mr. Dovenor had the institution designated as a depository, but the amount was restricted to \$50,000, less the usual per cent off. By the action taken to-day, the bank is entitled to receive on deposit an aggregate of \$150,000, less the customary discount of five per cent.

REPRESENTATIVE DOVENOR

Looking After Postal Matters—Left for Home.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Mr. Dovenor has recommended the establishment of new postoffices, naming the postmasters as follows:

Lua, Tyler county, A. H. Smith, postmaster; Altoona, mouth of Wiseman's run, Harrison county, A. C. Boethe, postmaster; Mobley, Wetzel county, Isaac W. Johnson, postmaster. He also recommended James P. Eagan for appointment as postmaster at Revel, Gilmer county.

Mr. Dovenor to-day submitted to the postoffice department, with his strong endorsement, the application for an additional allowance of \$25 per quarter to the postoffice at Hundred, Wetzel county, for extra work incurred in the exchange of mails at that point. He hopes to have the allowance made.

Mr. Dovenor was detained here by business in the departments beyond the time he had fixed for his departure for West Virginia. He left to-night.

Upon the request of Senator Elkins, Mr. Clarence L. Musgrave, of Fairmont, has been placed upon the temporary roll of composers at the government printing office. Mr. Musgrave was on the eligible list, having passed the civil service examination several months ago.

HOW THE PRESIDENT

And Family Will Spend Christmas.

A Quiet Celebration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—Many senators and representatives called upon the President to-day, to pay their respects and extend their Christmas greetings before leaving for their homes to spend the holiday season. Among them were Representative Richardson, the Democratic leader of the house, who was accompanied by Representative McCallan, of New York, and Representative Stallings, of Alabama. The President is very cordial in his responses to these evidences of good-will. He appears to be enjoying exceptionally good health.

No extensive preparations are making for the Christmas celebration at the executive mansion this year, owing to the state of Mrs. McKinley's health, and the day probably will be a very quiet one. Miss Grace McKinley and Miss Sarah Duncan, nieces of the President, will be guests at the white house during the holidays. Abner McKinley and his wife also will be here. The white house steward long "since ceased to give himself any concern about the Christmas turkey. For many years the fattest, juiciest bird in Rhode Island has arrived, with the compliments of the raiser. Many boxes have already reached the white house, containing gifts for the President and

Mrs. McKinley, and a considerable number of presents are already on their way to their destinations from the white house. Most of Mrs. McKinley's gifts are exquisite products of her own handwork.

It is the custom to remember every married employee of the white house with a big fat turkey and every unmarried attaché with a suitable present.

RANDOLPH'S SENTENCE.

Government of Colombia Commutes It to Fourteen Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—United States Minister Hart, at Bogota, has cabled the state department that the supreme court has confirmed the sentence of fourteen years' imprisonment imposed upon the American, Randolph, for the murder of a German citizen named Simmons, in the interior of Colombia.

Randolph was first sentenced to death. His sentence was then commuted to imprisonment for life and finally this was reduced to imprisonment for fourteen years.

LAWTON'S SUCCESSOR

Will Probably be Bates, Young or Wheaton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—It is said at the war department that the vacancy in the list of major generals of volunteers caused by the death of General Lawton will not be filled until after the funeral services over his remains at Manila, prior to their transportation to the United States. It is said among well-informed officers of the army in this city, that the appointment will go to either General John C. Bates, General B. B. Young, or General Lloyd Wheaton.

ALLEGED POISONING.

John Elliott and Wife Held in \$1,000 on the Charge of Poisoning John Williams—The Victim Out of the Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 21.—John Elliott and wife were given a lengthy hearing before Mayor Means to-day, and at the conclusion were held in default of \$1,000 each for the poisoning of John Williams, of West Middlesex, Pa., on Thursday last. Williams lingered in convulsions for seven hours before the antidotes had any effect, his stomach having been pumped out at the outset. Williams, who was a man of wonderful physique, has just gotten out of the hospital, and is still weak from the terrific racking his system underwent. Physicians state his symptoms were those of strychnine poisoning. Williams says he was carousing at Elliott's for twenty-four hours, and after the last drink, which was given him by John Elliott, his throat and stomach began to burn, and he was in awful misery. The prosecution lays stress on a remark Elliott's wife is alleged to have made to her husband that he should fix up and dress better than Williams, Kate and Lizzie Hughes, who were in the Elliott house at the time, and who were arrested, were discharged by the mayor.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

Railroad to Pass Into Possession of B. & O. To-day—Purchase Price, \$800,000.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 21.—Semi-official information this evening is to the effect that the Monongahela River railroad passes into the possession of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company by actual purchase to-morrow morning. The past several days ex-Senator J. N. Camden has had his agents busily engaged in closing up all the many coal deals he has along the route, and perfecting titles with a view of retaining all his coal interests. The Monongahela River railroad officials went to Baltimore last night to consummate the sale of the road and make a transfer of the property. A close friend of one of the officials says that this official informed him two months ago that the papers had all been signed. At that time it was reported the purchase price was to be \$600,000, and it is not believed there has been a reduction in the figures.

Hon. John L. Cole Dead.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 21.—John L. Cole, a Kanawha pioneer, and the best known surveyor in northern West Virginia, died here to-day. He served in the state legislature and helped prepare the present code.

CASUALTY LIST

Of Gen. Buller at Colenso Still Growing.

LONDON, Dec. 22, 4:45 a. m.—There is still no definite news regarding the military operations in South Africa. Probably this is because the only cable that is now working is choked with official dispatches.

Gen. Buller's casualty list at Colenso, just published, shows that 146 were killed and 748 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are described as missing and of these about forty are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than Gen. Buller's original estimates.

Royal letters, signed by the queen are being circulated by the archbishops to the bishops of the various dioceses, authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on January 7 in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

Wagner Car Official Suicides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.—James Duane Taylor, one of the important officers in New York City, of the Wagner Palace Car Company, and a son-in-law of the founder of the company, committed suicide to-day shortly after noon at the Grafton hotel in this city, by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Taylor was suffering from some nervous affection caused by illness, and the fatal act was committed apparently on the impulse of the moment. Death was almost instantaneous. The suicide was sixty-three years of age.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania: Generally fair Friday and Saturday; variable winds, mostly northerly.

Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Reimpre, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

9 a. m. 33.7 F. m. 45.9 a. m. 35.7 F. m. 43.12 m. 46. Weather clear.

MANILA IS IN DEEP MOURNING

On Account of the Death of General Lawton—Funeral in About Ten Days

WITH DUE MILITARY HONORS.

Filipinos Have Lost Foremost Advocate of Peace and Their Best Friend.

MANILA, Dec. 21, 5:05 p. m.—General Lawton's body will be removed from his late residence to the cemetery to-morrow. In accordance with Mrs. Lawton's wishes there will be no ceremonial, only a prayer. The late general's staff and Lieut. Stewart's troop of the Fourth cavalry, which accompanied General Lawton through the campaign, will compose the escort. The actual funeral ceremonies will take place in about ten days, when the transport sails, under the direction of General Schwan and with military honors. The civil organizations, including the supreme court, will participate, and Senator Calderon will lead the Filipinos who were associated with General Lawton in the organization of the municipalities. Senator Calderon said it was "the saddest day to the Filipino nation to see lost not only the foremost advocate of peace, but their best friend."

Mrs. Lawton bears her grief bravely. President McKinley and Secretary Root's messages to Major General Otis have been posted at the palace, where the flags are at half mast.

DEATH OF GEN. LAWTON

Announced in General Order From the War Department—Fitting Tribute to a Brave Officer, Whose Name Will Adorn the Pages of His Country's History.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following general order, announcing to the army the death of General Lawton, was issued from the war department to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1899.

With deep regret the secretary of war announces the death on the field of battle of Henry W. Lawton, major general of volunteers and colonel and inspector general of the regular army.

On the 18th of April 1861, three days after President Lincoln's first call for volunteers in the war for the Union, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted as private in the Ninth Indiana volunteers. He served with his regiment in the field in the Army of the Tennessee throughout that war, and at its close was mustered out at the age of twenty-two, as lieutenant-colonel, after being brevetted colonel for gallant and meritorious service, and awarded a medal of honor for distinguished gallantry.

He was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army on the 26th of July, 1868, and served in the infantry until 1869, then in the cavalry until 1882, and thereafter as inspector general until the commencement of the war with Spain.

He was repeatedly commended in general orders for "vigilance and zeal, rapidity and persistence of pursuit," "for great skill, perseverance and gallantry in service on the frontier against hostile Indians."

Upon the declaration of war with Spain he was made brigadier general, and on the 8th of July following, made general of volunteers. His nomination for brigadier general of the regular army was determined upon, and was ready to be sent to the senate upon the day of his death. He commanded